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Distributional and other noteworthy records for some Bolivian birds

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With respect to other countries in South America, our knowledge of the distribution of birds in Bolivia is unparalleled. That significant sections of the country remain little-known ornithologically is clear, but the fact that what information has been amassed is organized and readily accessible to all (Remsen & Traylor 1989) provides a unique frame of reference for further investigation. Remsen & Traylor (1989) documented records for all Bolivian birds on a departmental level, and indicated those departmental records included on the basis of tape recordings, photographs, and sight records. Several subsequent papers have continued to update Remsen & Traylor (1989) on a departmental level. Publication of range extensions for Bolivian birds is especially important not only because such work updates a relatively complete data base, but also because so many species of birds, from a diverse set of biomes including grasslands, chaco woodland, Amazonian rain forest, and the entire range of Andean habitats, reach a latitudinal or longitudinal range limit within Bolivia.

In this paper we present noteworthy distributional records of Bolivian birds observed primarily in February–March 1992 and March 1993, in addition to some earlier records not previously reported in the literature. Included are one new record for the country (a sighting of several Lesson's Seedeaters *Sporophila bouvronides*), 30 new departmental records, documentation of some species listed by Remsen & Traylor (1989) as sight records, and a few accounts discussing other aspects of the distribution of certain species. Photographs, video recordings and tape recordings documenting some of these records will be archived at VIREO (Visual Resources for Ornithology, The Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania) and the Library of Natural Sounds (Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology, Ithaca, New York), respectively. Many of these records were corroborated, and

in some cases documented, by participants on natural history tours led by the authors. In determining what records to include in this paper, we have referred heavily to Remsen & Traylor (1989), as well as all subsequently published information on the distribution of Bolivian birds. Some of our records may in fact be preceded by the unpublished records of others. We hope that any such records will find their way into the literature where they become available to all. Departments are abbreviated: Cochabamba (CO), La Paz (LP), Oruro (OR), and Santa Cruz (SC). Sight records are indicated by an asterisk. Authors' initials are used throughout.

GREAT EGRET *Casmerodius albus**

OR: RAR and JLR observed a single Great Egret at Lago Uru-uru, 3700 m, on 18 Oct 1987, and another was seen by RAR at the same locality on 30 Oct 1990. These appear to represent the first records for OR.

SNOWY EGRET *Egretta thula**

OR: The first record of Snowy Egret in OR was reported by Davis *et al.* (1994) as a sighting at Lago Uru-uru on 13 Nov 1991. On 25 Oct 1979, RAR and R. S. Ridgely saw two Snowy Egrets at this locality. Subsequently, singles have been seen at Lago Uru-uru on 5 occasions, 1985–1992. Apparently, there still is no documented record for *E. thula* in OR.

MAGUARI STORK *Ciconia maguari*

SC: The Maguari Stork is known from SC on the basis of a sight record of a single individual seen 5 km S of Concepción on 28 Nov 1986 (Davis 1993). RAR saw a single *C. maguari* in marshy fields east of Montero on 3 Oct 1982, five individuals in this area on 11 Oct 1986, and singles on 17 Oct 1987 and 18 Oct 1990. On 7 Mar 1993, JLR and BMW counted 28 individuals in wet, grassy fields between 10 km S of Montero and 20 km E of that town, along the road to Okinawa. On these same dates in 1992, when local conditions were much drier, no *C. maguari* were observed. The elevation at Montero is *c.* 450 m. One of the *C. maguari* observed in 1993 was photographed, providing the first documented record for SC.

OR: On 30 Oct 1990, RAR saw two Maguari Storks in the extensive marsh at Lago Uru-uru at *c.* 3700 m. Fjeldså & Krabbe (1990: 82) reported that *C. maguari* “wanders to 2500 m in Cochabamba,” and gave no higher records for elsewhere. This sight record represents the first report for OR and the altiplano in general.

FULVOUS WHISTLING-DUCK *Dendrocygna bicolor**

OR: Two Fulvous Whistling-Ducks were observed by JLR and others on 19 Mar 1992 at Lago Uru-uru, at *c.* 3700 m. Having ascertained that the birds were whistling-ducks, all observers noted the generally light-brown plumage of the birds from the dark-capped head (which lacked any indication of white or rusty-white in the facial region) through the underparts, the darker back, the lengthened,

white-edged flank feathers, and white band crossing the base of the tail. This is apparently the first report of this species in OR.

CO: On 16 Mar 1993, JLR and BMW saw a single *D. bicolor* at Lago Angosturas, c. 3000 m, approximately 20 km W of the city of Cochabamba. Fjelds  & Krabbe (1990) regarded a record from 2550 m in CO as "accidental".

BROAD-WINGED HAWK *Buteo platypterus**

The Broad-winged Hawk is known in Bolivia from only about three records (Remsen & Traylor 1989). We here report several sight records, mostly of single, soaring birds: 3 near Villa Tunari, **CO**, 780 m, 31 Oct 1985; one along the road between Tablas Monte and Villa Tunari, **CO**, 27 Oct 1990 (RAR; elev. not determined); one near Tablas Monte, **CO**, 2850 m, 15 Mar 1993; two above Coroico, **LP**, 27 Oct 1979 (RAR, R. S. Ridgely; elev. not determined); one in P. N. Ambor  (NE Mairana, above La Yunga), **SC**, 2240 m, 16 Feb 1992; one 10 km E Montero, **SC**, 450 m, 7 Mar 1993; and one over the Serrania de Siberia, **SC**, 2850 m, 11 Mar 1993.

ZONE-TAILED HAWK *Buteo albonotatus**

CO: A single adult was seen briefly in flight over humid forest along the road between Tablas Monte and Villa Tunari at about 1525 m on 17 Mar 1993 (BMW, JLR). We thought at first that this dark raptor was going to be a Turkey Vulture *Cathartes aura* because of the general shape and dihedral flight profile, but we immediately noticed the bright-yellow cere and legs, barring on the underside of the primaries, and conspicuous white bands on the tail. This represents the first report of *B. albonotatus* for CO.

BAT FALCON *Falco ruficularis*

LP: On 24 Feb 1992, a single Bat Falcon was observed along the ridge (c. 3250 m) between Cotapata and Chuspipata (BMW, JLR). The highest published elevation we have been able to find for this wide-ranging raptor is 1600 m (Hilty & Brown 1986). Fjelds  & Krabbe (1990) report that the similar *F. deiroleucus* (Orange-breasted Falcon) "can possibly reach the lower fringe of the temperate zone" (which they define as 2500 m; p. 16) in some parts of its range. We noted that the bird near Chuspipata was too small to be a *F. deiroleucus*, had only a limited amount of orange feathering on the lower breast, and had the small feet typical of *F. ruficularis*. Upon our approach, the bird vocalized several times, and we were able to obtain tape-recordings. This high-elevation record probably represents a wandering individual, or perhaps a migrant from the south (the species occurs south to Tucuman and Santiago del Estero, Argentina), although to our knowledge, latitudinal migration has not been reported for *F. ruficularis*. The seasonal status of *F. ruficularis* in the southern terminus of its range should be documented as a first step in determining whether birds from this area are migratory.

ANDEAN GUAN *Penelope montagnii*

SC: BMW observed a single individual on 17 Feb 1992 in P. N. Ambor  (about 22 km by road NE Mairana, above La Yunga), at about

2100 m. On 11 Mar 1992 and 11 Mar 1993 in the Serrania de Siberia, 2780 m, JLR and BMW observed a total of four *P. montagnii*. The 1992 sighting was documented with video recording of two individuals made by Howard Wilson. There are few reports of *P. montagnii* from SC. Remsen & Cardiff (1990; graph p. 975) showed only one specimen locality for SC.

AMERICAN GOLDEN PLOVER *Pluvialis dominica**

In the latter half of Mar 1992 (BMW, JLR) and the first half of Mar 1993 (BMW, O. Rocha), migrant groups of *P. dominica* were noted at several localities on the Bolivian altiplano in **OR** (about 40 individuals outside the town of Oruro; 3700 m) and **LP** (2 localities at approximately 4000 m near El Alto, above the town of La Paz, and 2 localities near Lago Titicaca, 3800 m and 4100 m). More than 250 individuals were noted in one of the groups near La Paz. An additional LP record is of four *P. dominica* seen by RAR and T. A. Parker III on 19 Oct 1983 at Caranavi, 650 m. RAR has observed one to four individuals near Lago Uru-uru, 3700 m, **OR**, in late Oct and early Nov several years since 1984. The only previous published record from La Paz is of an individual collected 12 April 1992 at Guaqui, 3600 m (Remsen *et al.* 1985). Remsen & Traylor (1989) cited Remsen *et al.* (1985) as the source for the occurrence of *P. dominica* in **OR**, but there is no mention of a record for that department in that paper (or in other papers in that series). Fjeldså & Krabbe (1990) reported that "large numbers can be seen around 4000 m on altiplanos of NW Argentina, Bolivia, and Peru in Mar-Apr", but cited no references or specific occurrences.

GREY PLOVER *Pluvialis squatarola*

OR: RAR observed a single bird on a mudflat at Lago Uru-uru, 3700 m, on 3 Nov 1985. It was watched as it foraged on the mudflat, and the black axillars and whitish upper tail-coverts and tail were seen clearly in flight. This represents the first report for **OR**, and apparently only the second record for Bolivia. The first record was of a single bird observed by B. D. Glick at the sewage ponds of the city of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, SC, on 6 Nov 1983 (Schmitt *et al.* 1986).

UPLAND SANDPIPER *Bartramia longicauda**

SC: BMW and JLR observed single individuals about 10 km NE and 15 km SE of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, c. 450 m, on 7 Mar 1993. Additionally, they heard the distinctive flight call of *Bartramia* several times in close succession on the early evening of 12 Mar 1992 near Tambo (about 15 km E Comarapa), at c. 1600 m. Although there are numerous records of southbound migrants (mostly observed by RAR *et al.* near Santa Cruz de la Sierra in Oct), these March records appear to be the first reports of *Bartramia* on northbound migration in Bolivia.

LEAST SANDPIPER *Calidris minutilla*

OR: A single individual was observed by BMW and JLR as it foraged along the edge of Lago Uru-uru, c. 3700 m, on 19 Mar 1992.

We noted the small size of this *Calidris* sandpiper, the general brownish, uniform tones of the plumage including fine, brownish breast streaks extending posteriorly to the lower breast, terminating in a fairly sharp demarcation with the whitish belly. The bill was thin, sharply pointed at the tip, and slightly decurved; the legs were distinctly yellow. The bird was photographed by William Maynard and video-recorded by Howard Wilson as it foraged and fed alongside a Baird's Sandpiper *C. bairdii*. There are four previous published records for Bolivia, all from east of the Andes (Schmitt *et al.* 1986), and one record mentioned in Fjelds  & Krabbe (1990) for "2550 m in Cochabamba." Our record represents the first for OR and apparently the first record from the Andean altiplano.

BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER *Tryngites subruficollis**

CO: A single Buff-breasted Sandpiper observed by RAR and S. L. Hilty on the grassy shores of Lago Alalay in the city of Cochabamba, 2550 m, on 24 Oct 1984, and two birds seen there on 1 Nov 1985, constitute the first reports from CO.

ANDEAN PARAKEET *Bolborhynchus orbynesius*

SC: High-flying flocks of Andean Parakeets were observed in P. N. Ambor , 2250 m, on 16 and 17 Feb 1992 (BMW); at Tunal, 1850 m, on 2 and 10 Mar 1992 (BMW, JLR); and in the Serrania de Siberia, 2700 m, on 13 Mar 1992 and 11 Mar 1993 (BMW, JLR). Some of these flocks, especially at Tunal, numbered more than 300 individuals, and the 1992 sightings taken together represented well over 2000 birds. We identified these parakeets as *B. orbynesius* by their small size, uniformly bright-green plumage, medium-length, pointed tails (no elongated tip), distinctive vocalizations, and characteristic flight patterns in high, tight, fast-flying flocks in which individuals fly with constant wing-beats without undulations (pers. obs.). The only similar-looking parakeet in Bolivia is *B. aurifrons* (Mountain Parakeet), which has an appreciably longer tail and different vocalizations, inhabits generally drier regions, and never travels in high, fast-flying flocks (rarely more than about 150 m above ground unless, perhaps, crossing a canyon; pers. obs.). Furthermore, individual *B. aurifrons* fly with several rapid wing-beats followed by a momentary appression of the wings against the body, producing an undulating flight pattern (pers. obs.). At least one flock of *B. orbynesius* was tape-recorded for documentation, establishing the first records for SC and apparently the southernmost for the species. The Barred Parakeet *B. lineola*, which has a flight pattern and vocalizations similar to those of *B. orbynesius*, is not known south of central Peru.

BLACK-WINGED PARROT *Hapalopsittaca melanotis*

SC: A single individual of this beautiful parrot was observed by BMW in P. N. Ambor  (about 22 km by road NE of Mairana, above La Yunga) on 16 Feb 1992 at c. 2100 m. On 11 and 12 Mar 1992, between 2650 and 2800 m in the Serrania de Siberia, BMW and JLR observed one pair and a group of four, some of which were

tape-recorded, and three of which were video-recorded by Howard Wilson as they perched in the crown of a tall tree along the road. These are the first reports of *H. melanotis* for SC, and the southernmost for the species.

ASH-COLOURED CUCKOO *Coccyzus cinereus**

CO: BMW observed a single Ash-coloured Cuckoo flying at eye-level across the parking lot of a gas station on the edge of Villa Tunari, 390 m, on 28 Feb 1992. The small size of this *Coccyzus* cuckoo, in combination with its pale, brownish-grey upperparts and wings, dark-breasted, whitish-bellied underparts, and rather short (for the genus) pale-tipped tail allowed positive identification. This was almost certainly a northbound migrant. This is the first report of *C. cinereus* from CO.

RUFIOUS-BANDED OWL *Ciccaba albitarsus*

LP: RAR tape-recorded a Rufous-banded Owl at c. 2450 m along the road between Chuspipata and Coroico (above Sacramento Alto) on 17 Oct 1982, providing the first documented record for LP. Additionally, BMW and JLR flushed a pair of *C. albitarsus* from a day-roost at Sacramento Alto, 2400 m, approximately 8 km by road E of (below) Chuspipata along the road to Coroico, 22 Mar 1992. Although Remsen & Traylor (1989) cited no LP record for *C. albitarsus*, Fjeldsâ & Krabbe (1990) stated that it occurs "south to La Paz" without supporting evidence.

SC: On the early morning of 4 Mar 1992, in the Serrania de Siberia, BMW and JLR heard the unmistakable song of *C. albitarsus* coming from the steep slope of a heavily forested canyon at about 2780 m. The bird(s) was tape-recorded by JLR, establishing the first SC record and the southernmost for the species.

CHESTNUT-COLLARED SWIFT *Cypseloides rutilus**

SC: BMW observed a flock of eight *C. rutilus* at c. 2200 m, over P. N. Amboró (c. 22 km by road NE Mairana, above La Yunga), on 17 Feb 1992. The diagnostic buzzy calls of this swift were heard, and the chestnut throat was seen clearly on at least two of the birds. This is the first report of *C. rutilus* for SC, and apparently the southernmost in this species' wide distribution.

GREAT DUSKY SWIFT *Cypseloides senex**

SC: This swift is known in Bolivia from a sight record(s) by A. Kratter near Flor de Oro in northern P. N. Noel Kempff Mercado. On 28 Mar 1992, BMW saw 8–10 *C. senex* c. 10 km down the Rio Itenez/Guaporé from Flor de Oro, at c. 180 m near the base of the Serrania de Huanchaca. These medium-brown swifts are noticeably larger than congeners and the characteristic whitish frosting of the forehead, the anterior portion of the face, and the chin were seen well on several individuals. Seemingly ideal breeding habitat in the form of large waterfalls surrounded by forest and more open areas is present on

the Serrania de Huanchaca, and it would not be surprising to discover that *C. senex* breeds in this region.

GREENISH PUFFLEG *Haplophaedia aureliae**

CO: On 27 Feb 1992, BMW and JLR observed a single Greenish Puffleg at c. 1890 m along the road between Tablas Monte and Villa Tunari. The bird was feeding at flowers along the roadside in moderately disturbed subtropical forest. We noted that it was an essentially all-dark, medium-sized hummingbird with a thin, medium-length, perfectly straight black bill. It had a small, white post-ocular spot, a fairly bronzy rump, and a dark, slightly rounded tail. Its whitish leg puffs were visible, but inconspicuous. There are few records of *H. aureliae* for Bolivia, where it was previously known only from LP (Remsen & Traylor 1989). This sight record indicates that *H. aureliae* occurs south at least to Prov. Chapare, CO. BMW and JLR also saw a single individual at 1940 m a few km below Sacramento Alto along the road to Coroico, **LP**, on 23 Mar 1993.

RED-NECKED WOODPECKER *Campephilus rubricollis*

This big woodpecker occupies a much greater elevational range in central Bolivia than in any other part of its wide distribution. It occurs from the wet forests of the Amazonian lowlands to humid montane forest, reaching an elevation of at least 2150 m in Prov. Chapare, **CO** (16 Mar 1992; tape-recorded) and at least 2650 m in the Serrania de Siberia, **SC** (11 Mar 1992). The highest published elevation that we have found for *C. rubricollis* anywhere is "rarely to 4000 ft on Roraima" (Short 1982). The expansion of the altitudinal distribution of *C. rubricollis* in central Bolivia appears to be an example of ecological release. Through most of the range of *C. rubricollis*, one or more congeners inhabit humid montane forest on the east slope of the Andes. *C. haematogaster* (Crimson-bellied Woodpecker) occupies the lower slopes between c. 1000 and 2100 m (pers. obs.) from northern Colombia (Hilty & Brown 1986) south to Cuzco, Peru (pers. obs.). The upper subtropical and temperate forests from NW Venezuela south to Amazonas, Peru, are occupied by *C. pollens* (Powerful Woodpecker; Meyer de Schauensee 1966). Thus, from Depto. Cuzco south, humid montane forest lacks other *Campephilus*, apparently allowing *C. rubricollis* to occupy a greater elevational range than possible elsewhere. We do not know if *C. rubricollis* displays this expanded elevational distribution in the area between Cuzco, Peru, and central Bolivia, where relatively little field work at pertinent elevations has been conducted, although four specimens in LSUMZ from the area between Depto. Pasco, Peru, and Prov. Chapare, **CO**, range in elevation from 1050 to 1350 m (J. V. Remsen *in litt.*).

PLAIN-MANTLED TIT-SPINETAIL *Leptasthenura aegithaloides**

CO: On 18 Mar 1992, BMW and JLR observed a single bird along the main highway W from Cochabamba toward Oruro, between the villages of Lampaya and Pongo at c. 4000 m. Habitat at this site was rocky slopes and cliffs with a sparse growth of *Festuca* sp. grass and

widely scattered, low shrubs. The bird responded to tape playback of the song and calls from Salta, Argentina. The individual we saw had lost its tail, but we noted the tiny, thin bill; unstreaked, greyish-brown back; faintly streaked crown; narrow, whitish superciliary; and essentially unmarked, greyish underparts. This is the first report of *L. aegithaloides* from CO.

STREAK-THROATED CANASTERO *Asthenes humilis*

CO: On 24 and 25 Oct 1982, RAR and S. L. Hilty observed and RAR tape-recorded a Streak-throated Canastero at c. 4200 m on Cerro Tunari above Quillacollo. On 26 Feb, and on 14 Mar 1992, BMW and JLR observed a single bird at c. 4250 m on Cerro Tunari. These are the first records of *A. humilis* from CO.

SPOTTED-BREASTED THORNBIRD *Phacellodomus maculipectus*

CO: Remsen & Traylor (1989) cited Peters (1951) for documentation of the occurrence of this species in CO, but the correct citation is Chapman (1919) (J. V. Remsen *in litt.*). This appears to be the only report of *P. maculipectus* from CO. On 20 Oct 1984, RAR and S. L. Hilty observed six birds and several nests near El Choro, 2940 m. At least one bird was tape-recorded for documentation. Since then, *P. maculipectus* has been found at this site regularly. In Jujuy and Salta, Argentina, *P. maculipectus* apparently does not occur, or is certainly not common, above about 1800 m (pers. obs.). This is probably best explained by the rather marked lowering of the upper limit of humid forest over less than 2° of latitude as one moves south from central Bolivia through northwestern Argentina (pers. obs.), rather than by some form of competitive release in the Bolivian part of the species' range. We consider montane, forest-based *P. maculipectus* to be a species distinct from widely disjunct *P. striaticollis* of the marshes of southeastern Brazil south to Prov. Buenos Aires, Argentina, following Narosky & Yzurieta (1987).

BOLIVIAN RECURVEBILL *Simoxenops striatus*

BMW and JLR observed two individuals of this little-known furnariid c. 48 km by road SW Villa Tunari, CO, at c. 1080 m (28 Feb 1992) and 1090 m elevation (29 Feb 1992). In both instances the birds were foraging with mixed-species flocks of insectivores in the midstory and subcanopy of humid forest, as reported by Parker *et al.* (1992) for some *S. striatus* observed in SC. We presented both individuals with tape-recordings of the song and calls of the closely related and very similar sounding *S. ucayalae* (Parker *et al.* 1992), but this elicited no response. We noted the peculiar, upturned lower mandible on both *S. striatus* we observed, in addition to the bright, rufous-orange throat, conspicuously ochre-streaked crown (back not seen), and the blurry streaking on the underparts. Prior to our records, *S. striatus* was known in CO from one specimen collected by M. A. Carriker, at Palmar, 800 m, in July 1937 (Collar *et al.* 1992).

MONTANE FOLIAGE-GLANER *Anabacerthia striaticollis**

SC: On 16 Feb 1992, in P. N. Amboró (c. 13 km by road NE of Mairana, above La Yunga; 1850–1950 m), BMW observed two

individuals of this species foraging with mixed-species flocks of insectivores in the subcanopy of humid forest. These sight records represent the first report of *A. striaticollis* from SC, and the southernmost for the species.

SCALED ANTPITTA *Grallaria guatimalensis*

CO: Remsen & Traylor (1989) listed this antpitta for CO on the basis of a sight record reported by Parker & Rowlett (1984). On 2 Nov 1983, RAR tape-recorded and saw a Scaled Antpitta at c. 1480 m along the road between Tablas Monte and Villa Tunari, Prov. Chapare. This is the first documented record for *G. guatimalensis* in CO, and apparently the southernmost record in its wide distribution.

RUFIOUS-FACED ANTPITTA *Grallaria erythrotis*

SC: Remsen & Traylor (1989) listed *G. erythrotis* for SC on the basis of a sight record by Parker & Rowlett (1984) in the Serrania de Siberia. Although it was not reported previously, RAR tape-recorded a *G. erythrotis* at this locality at 2515 m on 18 Oct 1979. Observations over the past several years have revealed that *G. erythrotis* is quite common in the Serrania de Siberia.

OLIVE-CROWNED CRESCENTCHEST *Melanopareia maximiliani*

CO: RAR and S. L. Hilty observed, and RAR tape-recorded, this species at a nest near El Choro, 2940 m, on 20 Oct 1984. The nest was "in fine yellow bunchgrass: a tunnel 4 inches long lined with thicker grass. The male sang repeatedly from near the nest" (description from RAR field notes). This is the first documented record of *M. maximiliani* from CO.

GREY ELAENIA *Myiopagis caniceps**

SC: BMW heard and saw a pair of *M. caniceps* with a small mixed-species flock of insectivores in semihumid forest at c. 1075 m in the valley of the Río Bermejo near the village of Bermejo on 9 Mar 1993. This sighting is one of only a few records for Bolivia, and is apparently only the second report for SC (Remsen & Traylor 1989).

HAZEL-FRONTED PYGMY-TYRANT *Pseudotriccus simplex**

SC: A single *P. simplex* was observed at c. 2515 m in the Serrania de Siberia, 18 Oct 1984, by RAR and S. L. Hilty. This individual responded to playback of a tape recording made at 1480 m in Prov. Chapare, CO, and was seen well. This is the first report of *P. simplex* from SC, and represents both an unusually high elevational record and the southernmost record for the species.

SLATY-BACKED CHAT-TYRANT *Ochthoeca cinnamomeiventris*

SC: *O. cinnamomeiventris* is listed for SC by Remsen & Traylor (1989) on the basis of a sight record by Parker & Rowlett (1984) from the Serrania de Siberia, 8 Oct 1983. This pair of birds was actually tape-recorded on 8 Oct 1983 by RAR, providing the first documented

occurrence of *O. cinnamomeiventris* in SC, and the southernmost record for the species.

VARIEGATED FLYCATCHER *Empidonomus varius**

CO: A migrant individual observed by BMW and JLR at c. 2850 m on the slopes of Cerro Tunari above Quillacollo on 14 Mar 1992 was at an unusually high elevation for the species (pers. obs.). Fjeldså & Krabbe (1990) cited only one record (Oct in Ancash, Peru) for the "high Andes".

CROWNED SLATY FLYCATCHER *Empidonomus aurantioatrocristatus**

CO: A migrant individual observed by BMW and JLR near Puente Lopez Medoza on 13 Mar 1992, at c. 2830 m, was at an unusually high elevation for the species (pers. obs.). *E. aurantioatrocristatus* was not treated by Fjeldså & Krabbe (1990) as occurring in the "high Andes".

FORK-TAILED FLYCATCHER *Tyrannus savanna**

OR: on 20 Mar 1992, two individuals were seen migrating north a few km SW of Caracollo at c. 3760 m (JLR, BMW). This sight record represents the first for OR and an unusual occurrence on the Bolivian altiplano.

BARRED BECARD *Pachyramphus versicolor*

LP: J. V. Remsen, Jr. (*in litt.*) observed a pair of *P. versicolor* c. 1 km below Sacramento Alto in July 1979. At least two individuals were heard and seen along the road to Coroico at Sacramento Alto, c. 2500 m, on 22 Mar 1992 and 23 Mar 1993 (BMW). One individual was tape-recorded for documentation. These are the first records for LP.

SC: Several individuals were heard and seen in the Serrania de Siberia 3, 4, 11 and 12 Mar 1992 and 11 Mar 1993, at elevations ranging from c. 2500 to 2780 m (BMW, JLR). At least two individuals were tape-recorded for documentation. These are the first records for SC, and the southernmost for the species.

RED-CRESTED COTINGA *Ampelion rubrocristatus*

SC: Several individuals were heard and seen in the Serrania de Siberia on 4, 11 and 12 Mar 1992, and 11 and 13 Mar 1993 between c. 2500 and 2800 m (BMW, JLR). One or two individuals were tape-recorded on 4 Mar 1992, and a juvenile was video-recorded on 12 Mar 1992 by Howard Wilson. RAR has sight records from the Serrania de Siberia from Oct 1979 (with R. S. Ridgely), 1982, 1984, 1985, 1986 and 1987. *A. rubrocristatus* has not previously been reported from SC, although it is as generally common in the Serrania de Siberia as it is in many localities throughout its wide distribution (pers. obs.). The Serrania de Siberia marks the southernmost point of occurrence for the species.

CHESTNUT-CRESTED COTINGA *Ampelion rufaxilla*

SC: Several individuals were heard and seen in the Serrania de Siberia on 3, 11 and 12 Mar 1992, and 13 Mar 1993 between c. 2480

and 2800 m (BMW, JLR). An adult was extensively tape-recorded on 3 Mar. The birds were vocal, especially in 1992, and an independent juvenile, in close proximity to an adult, was observed. For much of the half hour that we observed this adult and juvenile, the latter perched quietly on a dead branch emerging from the crown of a tall tree along a ridge. Numerous mosquitoes were hovering around the bird, and appeared to be attempting to land on its head. As the mosquitoes approached closely, the juvenile cotinga deftly snapped several of them out of the air and swallowed them, one at a time. The adult and juvenile (including this behaviour) were video-recorded by Howard Wilson, and the adult was tape-recorded. Curiously, a juvenile *A. rubrocristatus* appeared to be associated with the adult and juvenile *A. rufaxilla*, following their general movements and staying close to them. No other *A. rubrocristatus* were seen in the vicinity. This appears to be one of very few localities at which these two species of *Ampelion* are both fairly common (pers. obs.), although neither had been reported from SC previously. These establish the first records of *A. rufaxilla* for SC, and the southernmost for the species.

CO: The first record for CO was recently reported as a specimen collected by S. Arias and J. Fjeldså from Prov. Chapare (Inca Chaca) near Tablas Monte, 2600 m, on 17 Oct 1991 (Davis *et al.* 1994). RAR and R. S. Ridgely saw, and RAR tape-recorded, one *A. rufaxilla* at this same locality on 21 Oct 1979. Subsequently, RAR has found *A. rufaxilla* to be regular in this area, with records in the latter half of Oct 1983, 1984, 1986, 1987 and 1990.

BAND-TAILED FRUITEATER *Pipreola intermedia*

SC: A single adult male was observed at *c.* 2780 m in the Serrania de Siberia on 12 Mar 1992. The bird was observed closely for several minutes as it perched low in a shrub at the edge of disturbed montane forest, and was photographed. This is the first record of *P. intermedia* from SC, and the southernmost for the species.

BARRED FRUITEATER *Pipreola arcuata*

SC: Several individuals and pairs of this distinctive fruiteater were heard and seen in the Serrania de Siberia on 3, 4, 11 and 12 Mar 1992, and 11 Mar 1993 between *c.* 2680 and 2800 m. Several of these were tape-recorded. These are the first reports from SC, and mark the southern terminus in this species' wide distribution.

BANK SWALLOW *Riparia riparia*

OR: The only previous report of this swallow from OR is a sight record by RAR and T. A. Parker III at Lago Uru-uru, 3700 m, on 16 Oct 1983 (Parker & Rowlett 1984). The earliest sighting for OR of which we are aware was 24 Oct 1979, when RAR and R. S. Ridgely saw three at Lago Uru-uru. Subsequently, RAR and colleagues have seen small numbers of Bank Swallows at Uru-uru in Oct over several years. On 19 Mar 1992, BMW and JLR observed four at Lago Uru-uru, at least one of which was video-recorded by Howard Wilson as it perched

on a utility wire with several Barn Swallows *Hirundo rustica*. This is apparently the first documented record of *R. riparia* in OR.

BARN SWALLOW *Hirundo rustica*

OR: Remsen & Traylor (1989) list only a sight record for this swallow in OR. We noted at least 20 *H. rustica* at Lago Uru-uru on 19 Mar 1992, and Howard Wilson video-recorded several perched on a utility wire over the lake. Although there are many sight records, this apparently constitutes the first documented record for *H. rustica* in OR.

SLATY FINCH *Haplospiza rustica**

SC: Remsen *et al.* (1985) reported the only record of this enigmatic finch from SC as a specimen collected "30 km W Comarapa, 8200 ft", a locality that these authors place in the Serrania de Siberia. On 16 Feb 1992, BMW observed a pair on the ground along the edge of a trail through humid montane forest in P. N. Amboró, c. 22 km by road NE of Mariana, above La Yunga, at c. 2200 m. The male was uniformly dark slaty grey, very slightly paler ventrally. The female was much browner dorsally and had generally dirty whitish underparts, with conspicuous brownish streaks on the breast and upper belly. Both sexes had the rather thin, sharply pointed bill typical of *H. rustica*. This sight record represents a slight range extension to the south, and the southernmost point of occurrence for the species.

BOLIVIAN WARBLING-FINCH *Poospiza boliviana*

SC: The first record of which we are aware occurred on 7 Oct 1982, when RAR watched a single *P. boliviana* drinking and bathing in a small pool of water in an arid canyon at c. 1575 m near Tambo. At c. 07.00 hrs on 11 Mar 1993 BMW and JLR found at least three male *P. boliviana* singing from the twiggy tops of shrubs in disturbed roadside brush at c. 2640 m along the road from Comarapa to Torrecillas and the Serrania de Siberia. Two other *Poospiza*, *hypochondria* (Rufous-sided Warbling-finch) and *whitii* (Black-and-chestnut Warbling-finch), occur syntopically with *boliviana* at this site; we know of no other locality at which the latter has been found alongside *boliviana*. One individual *P. boliviana* was tape-recorded extensively. This represents the first documented report of this Bolivian endemic from SC.

LESSON'S SEEDEATER *Sporophila bouvronides**

SC: This seedeater breeds in northern South America (northeastern Colombia east through the Guianas) between about May and Nov, migrating south as far as Amazonian Brazil in Dec-Apr (Schwartz 1975). On 6 Mar 1992, BMW and JLR observed a group of four male *S. bouvronides* (possibly some females present as well) in tall grasses about 20 km E of Montero along the road to Okinawa. These birds were studied in detail for several minutes, and we noted the conspicuous, triangular, white malar patch surrounded by black, and that their crowns were completely black, lacking the broad white stripe that characterizes the closely related Lined Seedeater *S. lineola*. In addition, we noted that the *S. bouvronides* showed an admixture of

black and white feathers on the sides of the breast, rather than the clean white of *lineola*. As there were several small flocks of *S. lineola* close to (but separate from) the four *S. bouvronides*, we were able to make immediate comparisons of plumage. Although *S. bouvronides* has not been reported from Bolivia previously, its occurrence in the grasslands of eastern Bolivia is not surprising. This area of Bolivia has received relatively much less attention from ornithologists during the wet season (approximately Dec–Apr) than during the dry months, owing to difficulty of access and hampered mobility during the wet season. That *S. bouvronides* should be found side-by-side with *S. lineola* in eastern Bolivia is mirrored by sympatry in these species in northern South America, after *S. lineola* has finished breeding and migrated north to pass the austral winter (Schwartz 1975). Our sighting of *S. bouvronides* near Montero is the first report from Bolivia, and the southernmost for the species.

GOLDEN-COLLARED TANAGER *Iridosornis jelskii**

CO: This beautiful tanager was noted with mixed-species flocks on 15 Mar 1992 (3200 m) and 15 Mar 1993 (3180 m) in humid temperate forest along the main highway between Cochabamba and Villa Tunari (BMW, JLR). These sight records represent the first reports for CO, and the southernmost for the species.

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A review of the northern *Pheucticus* grosbeaks

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The essential unity and interdependence of biological data are well illustrated by migratory birds like the North American *Pheucticus* grosbeaks. Species limits depend not only on structure and colours, but also on life histories (including nests and eggs), ecology, habits, vocalizations and responses thereto, and the attendant frequency of crossing. In assessing geographic races, times of migration may mislead us.

Adult males of the black, red, and white eastern Rose-breasted Grosbeak *Pheucticus ludovicianus* cannot be confused with the mainly black, brown, and yellow western and southern Black-headed Grosbeak *P. “melanocephalus”*. Almost unanimously they have been called distinct species. Breeding in Temperate woodlands, their main summer ranges are widely separated by the mostly-herbaceous Great Plains. But along rivers, crosses or hybrids were known, and have proven common in at least one area: “Both members of the pair were hybrid in 64% of the cases” (Anderson & Daugherty 1974: 6, vs. p. 9). Similarity of voice and biology led us (Phillips *et al.* 1964) to unite the forms as “Common Grosbeak” *P. ludovicianus*, with each retaining its established English name. Though P. Unitt (*in litt.*) finds a vocal difference, I have not perceived it, and surely the resemblances are more striking.

But *melanocephalus* is still called a species or “semispecies”. Some authors (Paynter 1970: 219; Anderson & Daugherty 1974: 9) consider that forms are conspecific only if interbreeding is completely random. Others (Cracraft 1983, etc.; Rising 1983; recommended for “serious consideration” by American Ornithologists' Union [A.O.U.] 1983: xix) call all populations with “separate evolutionary histories” species. (How many of these “phylogenetic species” of *Homo* ride any large city's metro or subway train?)